

NEW

GEORGE A LLOYD AND CO. have on **SALE** the following goods —
 Ale, in bulk and bottle—Ind. Coupo, and Co.'s
 Stout—Morris, Cox, and Co.'s
 Geneva, key and bell brands
 Brandy, in hogsheads and cases
 Spirits of wine, 60 s.p.
 Lowndes' W. I. rum, 30 s.p.
 Port wine, in bulk and bottle
 Sherry, in bulk and bottle
 Champagne

Soda water and lemonade
Pitt's tonic waters
Wine, window glass, &c.
Paper hangings
Earthenware crockery, &c.
Rice Bafio deals
Soda water bottles
Ginger beer bottles
Furniture
A-la-carte floor, superfine silk dressed
'Alforton floor, in 50-lb. bags
Rumpe rope
Pig iron
Outwood
Liverpool salt
Red herrings
Figs, nuts, &c., &c.
Lloyd's Chambers, 254, George-street

LARGE SALE of Colonial WINES - An important & large demand for COLONIAL WINES at this season, in consequence of the general satisfaction those delicious beverages gave during the previous summer, the late Mr. J. G. B. & Co., had, previous to their assignment, held down for supplying over Twenty Thousand Gallons of Wine, purchased by them from the Messrs. Sinks, Lamm, Boydell, Cox, and other well known vigneron.

The above crates are now offering at the mere cost of packaging and bottling.

The above are all fair, sound, and thoroughly tested wines from the most famous vineyards with the choicest importations from Europe.

In fact, so marked an improvement has been shown in the quality of the wine, that it has become sufficient time to rise, and no superior are to be found in the market.

Offered to the public in former years as will readily prove that our New South Wales wine require but little, and just what is the most necessary to bring them to general consumption, and to diminish to the very extent our wines imports.

Grocers, Confectioners, and Country Storekeepers, and all who are desirous of a late Act of the Legislature, and the Council provides for the retailing of Colonial wine, and certain restrictions; and the Wines now offering are of a certain quality, and with a little money make this the most profitable branch to any establishment.

Price lists and descriptions of the various wines may be had from the undersigned, to whom all orders must be addressed.

J. B. NORTH, 1, Wynyard-street, Sydney, agent for the purchasers of the wines of G. S. Leathes and Co.

CHAMP CRATES ASSORTED EASTERN WARE.
—These packages are recommended for the same—

TASMANIAN Potatoes, seed and table; Adelaide Flour, Java Rice. **HENRY FISHER** and **SON**, 101, Market St.

MARIE'S Brand's, Islay Whisky (in cask), Jamaica Rum. **HENRY FISHER** and **SON**, 101, Market St.

CONGOO Tea, boxes, half-chests, Pure Sherry, Champagne, &c. **HENRY FISHER** and **SON**, 101, Market St.

MAURITIUS Sarsaparilla, Quinine, &c. **HENRY FISHER** and **SON**, 101, Market St.

M Sugar. **HENRY FISHER** and **SON**, 101, Market St.

Argyle streets.

COLONIAL TOBACCO.—Buyers are invited to inspect samples at **W. FAITCHARD'S**, King street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, in small packages of 40 lbs., 100 lbs., and 250 lbs. **W. FAITCHARD**, King street.

EMPTY CASKS for SALE, Hand and wheel. **SMITH** and **ETHERIDGE**, Bank Court.

AMERICAN Cavendish Tobacco, 1/6s. at 3s. per lb. in any quantity, at **ISAAC SIMMONS**, 32, George-street.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, colonial manufactured, best quality, 2s. 6d. per lb., at 32d. **George-street**.

HYSON, Gunpowder, and Congee TEA'S, warranted, only 1s. 6d. per lb., at **ISAAC SIMMONS**, 32, George-street.

MAURITIUS SUGARS, as Uva Sarsaparilla.—Samples of each of the cargo may be seen at my office. **P. H. SAYERS**, 324, George-street.

200,000 FRUIT American flooring, lining and clear pine, various thicknesses
 100,000 feet Baltic deals, 11 and 9 3, cut to order
 50,000 feet Oregon reds and planks, long lengths
 50,000 feet prime cedar
 2,500 doors and glazed windows

Mouldings, Architraves, Skirting, etc. in plan and color, on hand, and made to pattern
 Carpenters' Work of first class, executed with the latest portable machinery
 GODDLET and SMITH, Victoria Steam Saw and Moulding Mills, Brinkins-strait, Branch Yard, 7, Peninsula Road.
 N.B.—Meers, G. and S., having made arrangements for a regular supply of Colonial Hardwood Log, of first quality, are prepared to cut orders on short notice. Ground and dressed hardwood flooring, any thickness, made in three-cent, to order.
 40,000 FIRST Balto, Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.
 500,000 FIRST Colonial Hardwood, Cots, singles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.
 300,000 FIRST tongued and grooved PINE, 1 inch; and Colonial HARDWOOD. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.
 2000 MARBLE PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands, on hand.
 500,000 FIRST AMERICAN FINE of every description. Doors, sashes, skirting, basting. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Ashby Street.

20,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, 20 x 18.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.
Albion Wharf.

CORRUGATED IRON. CORRUGATED IRON.
Cheap, all lengths. 719, George-street South, oppo-
site Christ Church

CHEAP ROOFING. Galvanized Water Tanks, Batts,
Shingles, O. G. Gutters, etc. CRESSA'S Tenu, Hamp-
street South.

600,000 FRET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Cedar,
Kauri, Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, tongue-
grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

FOR SALE, a choice lot of first-class quiet Milk
COWS. F. MARTIN, Newtown.

STATIONS and Large Estates.—R. FORBES will sell
any property, on commission, on or after the 1st
26th November. His next sale will be WEDNESDAY,
6th January, 1864. Please send orders in time.

MACQUARIE RIVER.—Opposite Mount Foster.
Stations, with 1500 Brouse cattle for SALE.
FORBES.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
By Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th Nov., at 11 o'clock, by
Messrs. GIBBS, SMITH & CO., Auctioneers, 100, Market-street, the
following property, viz:—

POTTS POINT.—Mansion for SALE, and Building Sites, to pay 30 per cent. Room 10 houses. **FORBES.**

DARLING DOWNS.—Store SHEEP.—Squatters, do not sell without reference to **R. FORBES, Kinross.**

SQUATTERS ATTEND **FORBES'S** Sale of stock by auction, at the Exchange, 24th November.

HORSES, Dogs, etc., and English, always on hire. **FORBES'S** Depot, 253, Castle-street, Adelaide.

HORSES, and VEHICLES of every description Bought and Sold on commission. **GIBSON, 253, Castle-street, Adelaide.**

HORSES.—**MURRAY GIBSON** has several good saddle and harness horses cheap. 253, Castle-street.

FORK KALE, pair of thorough Journey HORSES, quiet and sound. **NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street.**

FORK KALE, Bay GELDING, 5 years, 16½ hands, good in harness. **NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street.**

LAND, in the city or suburbs, for SALE, or will be leased for 99 years, at a low rate, to any person, with the choice of making it a freehold, the annual rent representing the purchase money at 5 per cent. **CHOLMONDLEY, 253, Castle-street.**

STALLION.—**FOR SALE.** 1 emphar, a fine class coacher stallion, by *Requital* (imported), out of a *Beverly* mare. To save trouble, price £20. GIBSON'S HORSE AGENCY DEPOT, 235, C-entworth st., adjoining St. James.

MANNING RIVER.—**TO BE LET OR SOLD.** KUN-
MIBATCH, the property of the late Mr. J. H. O'Brien, is
situated on the Manning River, Gloucester, twenty miles
distant from the former, and about the same distance from
Wingham; the road is excellent condition for some miles
from the river, and the river itself is a fine one. It is, in
fact, a small, and picturesque, lake of 510 acres surrounding the
house. The improvements consist of a good five-roomed all-
weather cottage, a two-roomed shanty, a large kitchen, a
barn, a stable, a paddock, and a killing yard, a free-
house, a pigstie, etc.; a substantial stockyard in two divi-
sions, a well stocked garden and orchard in full bear-
ing, and a large paddock, all of which are well watered and
divided into four paddocks, two across the river, and two
along the river. The property is well fenced, and is partly
cleared, two small grass paddocks, partly cleared, and partly
sown with 170 acres of grass, and 100 acres of potatoes.
The property is well stocked with all the best of the
various breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and is well
equipped with all the necessary tools and implements for
agriculture; growing crops, and a large quantity of
stock, and a valuable. Apply Mr. DARLING,
Manning River.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE

In annual competitions of Volunteers for prizes, under the management of the New South Wales Rifle Association, came off at Randwick on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 9th, 10th, and 11th October, and we give below a detailed account of the shooting of the whole of the matches, the names of the prize-winners, the presentation of the prizes by Lady Salisbury, &c. The programme consisted of eight matches. The first, at 300, 500, and 600 yards, with long Enfield rifles, was open to all Volunteers in the colony, in the proportion of one to every ten for the entire strength of each company, the prizes being eight in number. The second, at 700, 800, and 900 yards, also with Enfield, was open to those competitors who scored marks in the first match. There were two prizes in this match, and a further prize, with the medal of the National Rifle Association of England for the best score throughout both matches. The third match, at 300 and 600 yards, was open to second-class shots in the same proportion of men at the first match, and for this there were seven prizes. The fourth match, at 200 and 400 yards, was for third-class shots, to encourage them to practice, and five prizes were given for competition. The fifth match, at 300 and 600 yards, was open to all Australian volunteers, with any Government pattern rifle, presented by an entrance fee of 10s., for a prize of £50, given by Mr. J. M. Leigh. The sixth match, at 200, 500, and 900 yards, was open to all comers, with any rifle, on payment of an entrance fee of 50s., the prizes being seven in number. The seventh match, at 50 yards, was confined to members of the association, a cup, or £25 in money. There was also a match 200 yards for emergency men.

On Wednesday, 17th, the House having gone into committee of Ways and Means, the adjourned debate on the financial statement of the Government was resumed by Mr. MARTIN, who justified his support of the amendment, on the ground of the conflicting statements as to the condition of the finances made by two of the leading members of the Government, and on the ground that the accounts submitted to the House presented to the House from which it was impossible to collect the true financial position of the country. The honorable gentleman further took exception to the mode in which the Estimates were prepared, and he objected in particular to the Supplementary Estimate brought down, and to the manner in which the accounts for the last year were properly chargeable to the service of former years, and that in even sums, leading to the suspicion that the items were not genuine, and that the accounts were fabricated. The committee would not be justified in voting these sums without seeing that the items in

Further objected to the system of keeping the public money in the hands of irresponsible officials, and contended that no payment on the public account should be made except at the public Treasury. The charge relied upon as bridging over the deficit in the public account was the payment of interest on the Government bonds. The Government were highly censurable for putting sums of money on the Estimates for services which would never be required. The hon. member further criticised the new system of taxation, and the tariff by which the Government had given the House of Commons a view of a fiscal policy founded on the protection to native industry. Mr. Witkows contended that the statement of the Treasurer without the collateral explanations furnished by his colleagues. The statement was an honest one, but he was unable to say to what use the money would be applied. He contended that the high position in point of credit in which the colony now stood was conclusive evidence that in the opinion of other countries our finances were not very badly managed. The hon. member further showed that the present system was really a failure, and contended that the Treasurer was daily incurring

and anticipating the deferred payments accruing from sales, which were as available and reliable asset. The bill was then referred to the Estimates, to which the Commission had been invited to send a report, so that it would be framed necessary by the exigency of the public service owing to the large public works that had been called for during the last few years. The report on the payments was not made, and the account rendered by the agency official gentleman was not known, but had been adopted by several preceding Administrations as a great improvement in the public service. The hon. gentleman further invited the attention of the House to the fact that the public works, of which he pointed out the importance, value, and beneficial nature of the public works which had been effected therewith, and for the continuance of which the Government would have to be made by the House. Mr. MORRIS, Mr. DALGLISH, Mr. WILKINSON, and Mr. ALEXANDER addressed the committee in support of, and Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. ALEXANDER in opposition to the amendment. The committee then divided, when the question was put that the bill be referred to a select division of 27 to 26, which was, in effect, the negation of Mr. Eggar's amendment. The CHAIRMAN then put the question that a sum of £1468 be granted for the service of her Majesty, and upon a division, the number of the yeas was 27, and the nays 26. The hon. gentleman gave his casting vote with the yeas. The House then resumed, and upon the motion of Mr. CUMMINGS, shortly afterwards adjourned.

On Thursday, 8th, Mr. COWPER announced that, in consequence of the vote of the House on the past night, he and his colleagues in office had tendered their resignation, and that they only held office until their successors were appointed, and he moved thereupon that the House should adjourn till Tuesday next on the motion for adjournment. Mr. GARETT charged the hon. member for the Williams (Mr. Allen) with the violation of an engagement into which he had entered with another hon. member as to pairing off, with the view of showing that the hon. member's vote would have affected the result of last night's debate. Mr. ALLEN (the SURREYMAN) having previously stated that with the private arrangements of members of the House he had nothing to do, he was only raised, if I may so say, to Mr. FOSTER's Amendment, and

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW
SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT
BANDWICK.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Succeeding this will be found a report of the second intercolonial Match, between ten Volunteers of Victoria and ten of New South Wales. This match took place on the 16th, 16th, and 17th instant, and is a most close and interesting contest; and it was until a change of wind that favoured the representatives of this colony, on Saturday morning, that they were enabled to get away from their friendly rivals, and secure a victory.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT RADWICK.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2TH.

The success which has attended all the meetings of the Rifle Association—the improvement which the shooting at each of the annual gatherings exhibits over that of the one previous—and the incessant, and almost incessant, preparation for months past, have gradually led to the present, and the preparations with reference to the meeting of 1863. Every arrangement which could possibly facilitate the shooting, and preserve complete order in firing, was made, even the most perfect and correct arrangements. The stands were erected to shelter the competitors from the north-east. All looked promising on the day preceding the meeting, and the committee might well rub their hands and feel that they had done their best. So far, certain of the commendation of those for whose especial benefit they had taken upon themselves the onerous duties which devolved upon the committee. The day, however, was not to be so propitious. However much they may deserve it. And certainly no "pluvial visitation" of Thursday, accompanied by heavy gusts of wind directly in the teeth of the breeze which was blowing from the north-east, and, notwithstanding, baffled our most expert riflemen, and reduced the average to very little above mediocrity. It is not a good steady wind with an equally steady breeze, which is the best for the purpose of the rifle, and then came sweeping down, and blowing the rifle away from the target, and

And the holder with an almost impenetrable mat.

A new feature in the present meeting was a match between the two teams by weight, the larger number being the winners. The volunteers who composed the two teams were the volunteers selected for this match are generally considered the easiest, being 200 and 400 yards, and the effect of this addition to the programme was to bring in a number of young men, who, although they were not necessary to become first-class shots, but who, nevertheless will acquire a sufficient knowledge of the use of the rifle to make their services valuable in the field if they should ever be required there. The first prize in this match was won by E. E. Knight, of the Cambridge Rifle Club (£10) being a presentation of Mr. W. Smith.

The public interest in these annual meetings might be thought to be considerably augmented by enlarging the programme to include some of the sports. Rifle shooting, though deeply interesting to those who are engaged, is not sufficiently exciting to attract many spectators, and if bouts at fencing, practice with the roadwork, leaping, running, throwing the hammer, and shot put were included in the programme, and for the first days, they would have the effect of improving the physical condition of the volunteer, and create an attraction which would tend more thoroughly to

The competitors who had been chosen by the scores made at various practices were on the ground punctually, and the firing commenced shortly after nine o'clock. The system for the day was that of firing at different targets on this occasion was an improvement on that adopted hitherto. Tickets were issued to each man, stating the time at which he could take his shot at the target—some, on the whole, a started time was well kept.

The very indifferent shooting, in consequence of the force of wind and rain had a depressing influence on the day's proceedings, and words of condolence might have been heard as the soldiers stepped to the target. The weather continued boisterous throughout the day, and occasionally a target succumbed to the end and disappeared from the view.

During the afternoon Major Hall and the Major-General were present, and, when they finally arrived, came on to the course, and were loudly cheered both by those at the screens and the larger number who had taken shelter under the Grand Stand—the complimentary cheering being continued until the clouds of smoke of fraternity were steadily kept through.

The initial letters in the appended lists indicate the company to which the competitor belongs. Thus, the eight companies in the Sydney battalion are numbered from 1 to S. B. stands for Balmain, St. L. for Leonard, N. B. for Newtown, G. for Glebe, P. for Penrith, Par. for Parramatta, H. for the Hawkesbury Company, E. M. for East Maitland, W. M. for West Maitland, 1. A. for No. 1 battery Artillery, J. A. for No. 2 Artillery, N. H. for Newcastle, and A. M. for the Australian Marine Corps, and A. S. for the Australian Steam Navigation Company. The letter R. among the figures indicates that the competitor re-

FIRST MATCH.
Prizes: First, 1 Whitworth rifle, with ammunition, £35, £35, and £5 in money. Second, 1 ditto rifle, ditto ditto. Third, 1 ditto rifle, ditto ditto ditto. Fourth, 1 ditto rifle, ditto ditto ditto. Fifth, £20 in money. Sixth, 1 Kers rifle, with ammunition, £15. Seventh, 1 ditto ditto, ditto ditto. Eighth, 1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto. To be competed for by volunteers only. Each company to be allowed to appoint one competitor for every ten men. Each competitor to have five shots at the respective ranges of 50, 500, and 600 yards. The highest scorer throughout—or, in case of ties, the highest scorer at 600 yards will be considered the best shot. 140 entrances.

[illegible]

GOLD BY ESCORTS

[illegible]

Rifle Corps, has practice of rifle the rifle club at 300, 500, and a large bore rifle sections was 75, and entry was 130. He we believe, only bore rifle, but has, in it. His average score in the best

He was one of the top scorers in the club and has been more successful in the past. He was one of the best twenty match players in the club and has been more successful in the past. He was one of the best twenty match players in the club and has been more successful in the past.

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Whitworth rifle.
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Mr. Margrave,
is amongst the
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ter Rifle bands,
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by Mr. Dotman,

His Excellency were conducted to salutes were drunk to the attendance, there in reason was accepted by one of the friendly

Colonial Store-
work in the Colo-
nial, to be a cur-
rented gentleman
over-General.

French, and H.
list of works in
World' Depart-
d surveys.

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at Swan River, he will receive a dismission, which will enable him to wend his way to the other colonies of Australia.

[Sydney Morning Herald, October 17.]

The evil to be apprehended is a very extensive one. The proposition of the Commissioners is, that "with the sanction of those who are judicially or otherwise united for it, all male convicts sentenced to penal servitude for any term of years, should be ultimately sent to Western Australia." A considerable period of punishment, doubtless, will pass in the gaols of Great Britain, and when the time arrives that the convict would be entitled to some form of indulgence, or is approximating to the hour of liberty, he will be sent out of the country at the expense of the Crown. Thus, again after a temporary detention

(Sydney Morning Herald, October 13,

**THE COLONISTS' CASE IN OPPOSITION
TO TRANSPORTATION.**

Judging from the comments of the English Press, it seems to our countrymen at home very unreasonable that this decision is not perfectly acceptable to Australians generally. They want to get rid of their rogues, and Western Australia wants to receive them, and that colony is practically divided from the rest by an untraversed solitude. Who is entitled,

Government to do nothing so injurious to the future interests of Australia. Where is the selfishness," with the few who devote to contamination one-third of a continent as large as Europe, or with the many who protest against it? Is there no selfishness too among the English people, who, for the sake of getting rid of a social difficulty, are not unwilling to sow elsewhere the seeds, the fruit of which they themselves find so unpleasant, and who would purchase their own ease by poisoning society at its fountain over a territory out of which hereafter several colonies will be carved?

But they were a petition from some unemployed Paisley weavers, their countrymen in England and Scotland and to the colonial Government. In this petition the operatives set forth the depressed state of their trade, and their earnest desire not to be idle or dependent on charity. They express their desire to emigrate, but they have no funds, and their applications to the various colonial agents in England have been met with the reply that they are not "eligible," not being agricultural labourers or domestic servants. They express their willingness, however, to go and reclaim and cultivate waste and uncultivated lands, and think that this would be carrying out the purposes of the Great Creator. They point to the fact that 1817, 1819, and 1824, weavers from Lancashire and Kenton went to

signers. In support of the proposal, Mr. HAMILTON says, "It may be found possible to turn this opportunity to good account by laying the foundation of a manufacturing industry in these colonies—a result which, however inconsistent with the doctrines of political economy, appears to me most desirable." What Mr. HAMILTON means by saying that it is inconsistent with the doctrines of political economy to lay the basis of manufacturing industry, we are utterly at a loss to conjecture. It would be inconsistent with those doctrines to lay that basis in a protective tariff, but to import suitable

[Sydney Morning Herald, October 19.

THE TRANSPORTATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A CONTROVERSY has passed in *The Times* newspaper between the representatives of the Eastern colonies of Australia and settlers from Western Australia upon the subject of transportation. While the Eastern colonies protest in the most decisive manner against transportation to Western Australia, those who speak in behalf of that settlement allege their right to be alone consulted. They assert that the distance from their ports to the neighbouring colonies is almost as great as that of any communication. They show, indeed, that they are divided by a space equal to that which separates the countries of Europe most remote from each other; but they only disguise the fact that in Australia distance is nothing when once communication is opened, and that the ability to find the means of intercourse is such as to make the cost of a voyage of no great consideration. When once a ship has left the port, it is merely a matter of calculation, how many days' rations will be consumed before it can reach its destination. Every one knows that the circulation of colonial population is effected with a rapidity which puts the question of mere distance out of account. People who have already travelled 16,000 miles, as those who reach Western Australia will have done, think nothing of a voyage of a week or a fortnight. No one can entertain a doubt that countries where every one may labour for himself, and be his own employer—where there

Happily all this has been lived down, and for the most part forgotten. But in Western Australia the same causes are producing the same effects, and people who go home tell the Londoners (who smile at their reasoning, however they may accept their conclusion), that the best thing they can do is to send all the convicts they can spare, and those of the longest sentences to a country where they are so highly prized—where such benevolent sympathies are expressed both on behalf of suffering England and her guilty children.

not more than a few hundreds. Their activity will be out of all proportion, because for the present their individual fortunes are suspended upon the continuance of transportation. While, however, it is their interest that convicts should freshen them from England, it is equally so that an open door should be kept to the other colonies of Australia. It is not liberated convicts but those still in bonds that are essential for their purpose, and what they may do when discharged from the custody of the Crown, and consequently the liability to service, will be of small importance to the Western Australians. While transportation continued here the greater part of crime of a serious nature was committed not by men in actual bondage, but by those who had been liberated from it, and who had assumed something like the extraordinary relations of social life. This dangerous population, it will be to the interest

that no conditions should be interpreted as essential to preserve latent or present fraud from a wanton sacrifice, or to prevent perpetration of fraud. Mr. TONGER'S Address met with fierce opposition in the country where it originated. The Judges of South Australia regarded it as illegal. The Legislature also objected to their purpose, and finally the question of legality has been resolved in favour of innovation. With a rapidity not very common in principle, the law has been extended to other colonies, and may now be considered Australian. It is evident that

As a general rule landed property is not valuable, considered as a question of money. But its great charm is its durability and the power to dispose of it, so that it

continue to be a possession in the north of the
the kin of the man who acquires it.
The property is subject to great vicissitudes.
The fire consumes it—the robber takes it—the
creditor becomes insolvent, and it is given
to the State itself, involved by any of the
refuses, refuses to pay, and thus the individual
is offered to pay in an hour. But the
unrewarded, cannot stand near the confidence
unwinking to solid gold, or even what is
asked, perhaps—to the 3 per cent. Consul
may be said of the English credit what
may be said by the barbarians of Rome—that when
falls the world will fall.

The service rendered by Mr. TOMES to
these colonies would seem to point him out
as the best person to represent their joint interests.
They could only be induced to unite to erect
and protect them. It has been especially
proposed to create such an agency, and to
the men who should be understood to be
the opinions of the Australian writers
at scratch, as a *quasi*-ambassador, all the
Government and national movements of
likely affect the stability and prosperity of
colonies. Were there any form of federal
under which such a messenger could be
made, we knew of no man more fitted to
the office than Mr. TOMES.

Our Governments are all isolated, and
common action impossible, we fear that no
agency can be appointed, or
any effective influence in the matter.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Funds paid into the Treasury, at Sydney, during the Quarters ended 30th September, 1862, and 30th September, 1863, respectively, showing the Increase or Decrease under

HEAD OF REVENUE, OR RECEIPT.

REVENUE PROPER.	Quarter ended 30 September, 1862.	Quarter ended 30 September, 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
CUSTOMS.				
Spirit	81,888 16 6	68,879 5 8	13,009 10 10	
Wine	8,162 18 0	8,830 14 6	667 16 6	
Ale and Beer	2,461 9 0	2,461 9 0		
Tobacco	14,068 7 11	15,078 6 3	1,009 18 9	
Tea	8,465 18 5	7,981 1 3	484 17 2	
Sugar and Molasses	20,647 1 10	15,106 11 9	5,540 10 1	
Coffee and Chicory	738 5 2	949 7 6	211 2 4	
Opium				
DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY.	8,541 19 9	2,921 3 9	5,620 16 0	
DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.		4,916 13 4		
GOLD.				
Gold	22,645 0 1	7,223 15 5	15,421 8 4	
Fee for Export and Conveyance of Gold, &c.	295 3 0	775 19 2	478 17 0	
Leases of Auriferous Lands	1,990 0 0	2,800 10 0	810 0 0	
Miners' Rights	1,901 13 0	648 10 0	1,253 3 0	
Business Licences	520 10 0	130 0 0	390 10 0	
MINT RECEIPTS.	24,952 6 6	9,036 4 7	15,916 19 8	
LAND REVENUE.	9,421 2 0	6,310 7 6	3,110 14 6	
Land Sales	36,226 12 4	47,491 5 6	11,264 13 2	
Rents of Land for Pastoral Purposes	31,952 3 2	9,577 19 0	22,375 14 2	
Assessment on Runa	88,235 1 6	83,180 0 3	5,055 1 3	
Quit Rents	122 11 0	83 0 0	39 11 0	
Survey of Lands	12 12 0	29 3 3	16 9 7	
Licenses to cut Timber, &c., on Crown Lands	370 0 0	437 0 0	67 0 0	
Mineral Leases	675 0 0	2,427 16 10	1,752 16 10	
Miscellaneous	289 10 0	290 10 0		
POSTAGE.	164,889 18 1	143,725 17 10	21,164 1 10	
LICENCES.	15,507 18 9	15,155 18 9	352 0 0	
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	290 0 0	330 0 0	40 0 0	
To Auctioneers	41 7 6	74 15 8	32 8 2	
To Bonded Storekeepers	844 5 0	932 12 6	87 6 6	
To Retail Fermenters and Spirituous Liquors	6,608 18 3	7,647 5 17	1,038 6 8	
Billiard and Bagatelle Licences to Publicans	871 13 4	1,390 0 0	518 6 6	
To Distillers and Rectifiers	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	
To Hawkers and Pedlars	34 6 8	58 13 4	23 6 6	
To Pawnbrokers	7 9 0	18 0 0	10 1 0	
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	38 19 6	18 6 8	19 12 8	
All other Licences				
FEES OF OFFICE.	9,161 10 7	9,984 5 0	822 14 3	
Commissioners to Public Officers	26 5 0	5 5 0	21 0 0	
On Certificates of Naturalization	55 11 6	44 17 0	10 14 6	
On the Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds	768 15 0	507 10 0	261 5 0	
Registry-General	733 5 0	843 10 0	110 5 0	
Probationary of Supreme Court	608 18 3	803 10 0	194 11 7	
Master in Equity	311 12 5	294 14 0	16 18 5	
Junior of Intestate Estates	203 0 0	57 4 3	145 5 7	
Customs and Distilleries	455 8 4	474 11 6	18 2 8	
Sherriff	258 9 11	196 5 3	62 4 8	
District Courts	1,566 0 9	1,336 12 3	229 8 6	
County of Petty Sessions	690 10 0	746 12 9	56 12 9	
Water Police Court and Shipping Masters	49 0 0	62 0 0	13 0 0	
Steam Navigation Board	16 12 0		16 12 0	
Court of Claims	14 0 0		14 0 0	
Under Gold Fields Act	246 2 9	158 4 0	87 8 9	
Other Fees				
FINES AND FORFEITURES.	186 14 10	294 16 2	108 1 2	
Sheriff	127 15 0	127 15 0		
Courts of Petty Sessions	19 15 6	82 14 0	62 18 4	
Water Police Courts		5 0 0	5 0 0	
For the Unauthorised Occupation of Crown Lands	13 14 10	12 7 3	0 7 7	
Crown's Share of Seizures by the Departments of Customs and Distilleries	41 4 1	1 9 10	39 14 3	
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	8 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	
Other Fines				
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND.				
Tolls and Ferries	3,920 18 0	4,357 11 6	436 15 6	
Wharves	836 7 0	836 2 2	5 4 8	
Military Canton	31 10 0	19 10 0	12 0 0	
Government Buildings and Premises	79 15 0	11 0 0	68 15 0	
Glouce Island Bridge	215 4 3	350 2 5	134 8 2	
Glouce Island Abattoirs				
RAILWAY RECEIPTS.	25,612 4 5	30,772 7 3	5,160 2 10	
Tolls		252 0 0	252 0 0	
Miscellaneous	25,612 4 5	31,024 7 11	5,412 3 6	
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.	5,612 12 7	7,823 2 5	2,210 9 10	
PILOTAGE RATES, HARBOUR DUES, AND FEES.	3,994 2 10	8,677 3 4	4,683 1 2	
TORNAKE DUES, NEWCASTLE.	920 8 0	1,089 19 6	169 11 6	
IMMIGRATION REMITTANCES.	6,065 0 0	6,754 0 0	689 0 0	
INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES.		5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.		221 10 6	221 10 6	
RATES UNDER CHINESE ACT.		110 0 0	110 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
Sale of Government Property	519 2 3	238 14 11	280 7 4	
For the support of patients in the Lunatic Asylum	17 14 0	17 14 0		
For the support of patients in the Lunatic Asylum	517 11 8	744 16 6	227 4 8	
Payments by the Commissariat towards the support of British Prisoners and Lunatics		2,718 15 2	2,718 15 2	
Payment by the Commissariat towards the support of the Government Prisoners	46 1 9	22 18 3	23 8 6	
Store Rent of Gunpowder	374 7 8	351 10 9	22 16 11	
For Work performed by Prisoners in Gaol	299 12 8	173 11 4	125 0 0	
For Docking Vessels, Fitzroy Dock	350 0 0	295 0 0	55 0 0	
Fees on Presenting Private Bills to the Parliament, and on Letters of Registration	3,119 0 8	6,243 1 7	3,124 0 11	
Interest on Bank Deposits	1,443 19 11	1,585 5 7	1,415 14 4	
Other Receipts	3,104 16 2	1,229 4 10	1,875 11 2	
Balance in the hands of Public Officers, &c., refunded	9,969 0 0	16,872 2 4	6,903 2 4	
TOTAL REVENUE PROPER.	426,075 18 5	392,486 8 1	33,589 10 4	
SPECIAL RECEIPTS.				
Police Reward Fund	1,654 2 8	402 5 6	1,252 17 2	
Police Superannuation Fund	1,019 12 8	554 3 3	464 9 5	
Poundage	336 18 0	1,153 14 3	816 26 3	
Imperial Postage	457 17 10	501 4 7	43 12 3	
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	133 10 0	103 11 11	29 18 11	
Church and School Estates' Fund	1,745 13 0	240 10 10	1,504 12 10	
Assurance Fund (Real Property Act)		120 15 0	120 15 0	
Commissioners' Fund				
TOTAL SPECIAL RECEIPTS.	5,567 15 2	5,437 5 8	129 5 4	
GRAND TOTAL.	431,643 13 7	397,923 13 9	33,719 19 8	
Deduct Increase			48,004 3 10	
Decrease on the Quarter			23,719 19 10	

The Treasury, New South Wales, October 7th, 1863.

LECTURE ON THE HOLY CITY.—A lecture in connection with the Young Men's Protestant Institute, was delivered by Professor Smith, on the 14th instant, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, the subject being—"The Holy City." The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Steel, who, having opened the meeting with prayer, introduced the lecturer. Professor Smith commenced his lecture by remarking that Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine, and also as being the scene of Christ's death and resurrection, claimed a large share of our interest, although that interest rather to the ideal than to the real Jerusalem. Still it was hard to dissociate these two; and visitors to the Holy City not unfrequently experienced a chill of disappointment, and asked—"Is this the city that men called Jerusalem, and to obey the injunction of the Psalmist—"walk about Zion and mark well her places." The lecturer proceeded to give a brief outline of the annals of Jerusalem from the earliest periods to the present time. Referring to the story by Titus, he remarked that Josephus, in putting down the population of Jerusalem at three millions, fell into the common fallacy of ancient historians—misleading numbers. The Jews were extremely brave and also desperate; they have that they had nothing to hope from their conquerors, and their defence was a most desperate one. It was well known that the Romans had only thirty thousand soldiers, and from that it follows that there could not have been that number of fighting men in the city, or it would not have been taken; and probably there were not more than ten thousand fighting men. It is surprising to the general features of Jerusalem. Professor Smith stated that it was situated on the table land about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, the country round the city was very much cut up by rocky gorges. He might say that there were no roads in Palestine at all. He had

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE of the Colony Funds paid into the Treasury, at Sydney, 1862, and 30th September, 1863, respectively, each head thereof.

each head thereof.			
Quarter ended 30 September, 1862.	Quarter ended 30 September, 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
81,888 16 6	68,879 5 8	13,009 10 10	
8,162 18 0	8,830 14 6	667 16 6	
2,461 9 0	2,917 11 3	456 2 3	
14,068 7 11	15,078 6 3	1,009 18 9	
8,465 18 5	7,981 1 3	484 17 2	
20,647 1 10	15,106 11 9	5,540 10 1	
2,368 6 4	2,645 2 8	276 16 4	
738 5 2	949 7 6	211 2 4	
138,701 3 2	116,338 1 2	22,363 1 2	136,184 18 1
8,541 19 9	2,921 3 9	5,620 16 0	
....	4,916 13 4
22,645 0 1	7,223 15 5	15,421 8 4	
295 1 5	775 19 2	478 17 0	
1,990 0 0	2,800 10 0	810 0 0	
520 10 0	130 0 0	390 10 0	
24,952 6 6	9,036 4 7	15,916 19 8	
9,421 2 0	6,310 7 6	3,110 14 6	
36,226 12 4	47,491 5 6	11,264 13 2	
31,952 3 2	9,577 19 0	22,375 4 2	
88,235 1 6	83,180 0 0	5,055 1 3	
122 11 1	83 0 0	39 11 1	
19 0 0	29 6 3	10 6 3	
370 0 0	437 0 0	67 0 0	
675 0 0	2,427 16 10	1,752 16 10	
289 10 0	290 10 0	1 0 0	
164,889 18 1	143,725 17 10	21,164 1 10	
15,507 18 9	15,155 18 9	352 0 0	
290 0 0	330 0 0	40 0 0	
41 12 6	74 15 8	33 3 2	
944 5 0	932 12 6	12 3 6	
6,608 18 7	7,647 5 17	1,038 6 8	
871 13 4	1,390 0 0	518 6 6	
1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	
34 6 8	58 13 4	23 6 6	
7 0 0	18 0 0	11 0 0	
38 19 6	68 18 6	29 19 0	
9,161 10 7	9,984 5 0	822 14 3	
26 5 0	5 5 0	21 0 0	
55 11 6	44 17 0	10 14 6	
768 15 0	507 10 0	261 5 0	
733 5 0	843 10 0	110 5 0	
608 18 3	803 10 0	144 12 0	
311 12 5	294 14 0	16 18 5	
203 0 0	57 4 3	145 5 7	
455 8 4	476 11 6	21 2 10	
258 9 11	196 5 3	62 4 8	
1,566 0 9	1,336 12 3	229 8 6	
628 19 2	546 12 9	7 13 7	
690 10 0	786 8 2	95 17 11	
49 0 0	62 0 0	3 0 0	
16 12 0	16 12 0	
19 0 0	2 0 0	17 0 0	
246 2 9	158 4 0	87 8 9	
6,577 11 7	6,111 5 1	392 11 4	858 17 9
186 14 10	294 16 0	108 1 2	
655 5 4	827 11 11	172 13 5	
19 15 6	82 14 0	62 18 4	
....	5 0 0	5 0 0	
13 14 10	12 7 3	0 7 7	
41 4 1	1 9 10	39 14 3	
8 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	
923 14 7	929 19 0	175 19 8	169 15 3
3,930 18 0	4,357 11 6	416 13 6	
836 7 0	836 2 2	5 4 8	
31 10 0	19 10 0	12 0 0	
79 15 0	11 0 0	68 15 0	
221 10 0	230 0 0	8 9 1	
315 4 3	350 2 5	134 8 2	
5,405 5 2	5,784 6 1	360 9 0	80 19 10
25,612 4 5	30,772 7 3	5,160 2 10
....	252 0 0	252 0 0
25,612 4 5	31,024 7 11	5,412 3 6
5,612 12 7	7,823 2 5	2,210 9 10
3,994 2 10	8,677 3 4	4,683 1 2	316 19 6
920 8 0	1,089 19 6	169 11 6
6,065 0 0	6,754 0 0	689 0 0
....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
....	221 10 6	221 10 6
....	110 0 0	110 0 0
519 2 3	238 14 11	280 7 4	
174 7 8	124 10 10	39 16 10	
517 11 8	744 16 6	227 4 9	
....	2,718 15 2	2,718 15 2	
46 1 9	22 18 3	23 3 6	
374 7 8	351 10 9	22 16 11	
259 12 8	134 12 8	125 0 0	
....	173 11 4	173 11 4	
350 0 0	295 0 0	55 0 0	
3,119 0 8	6,243 1 7	3,124 0 11	
1,443 19 2	4,885 5 7	3,441 5 8	
3,104 16 2	1,229 4 10	1,875 11 4	
9,969 0 6	16,872 2 4	6,903 17 10	2,921 15 11
426,075 18 5	392,486 8 1	46,567 15 3	73,957 15 7
1,654 2 8	402 5 6	1,252 17 2	
1,019 12 8	554 8 3	464 4 5	
636 18 7	1,153 14 0	616 15 5	
457 17 10	103 13 11	43 3 9	
1,515 10 5	103 13 11	49 16 6	
1,745 13 0	2,369 8 7	614 15 7	
....	240 15 0	240 15 0	
....	120 15 0	120 15 0	
5,567 15 2	5,437 5 8	1,636 8 7	7,766 18 4
431,643 13 7	397,923 13 9	48,904 3 1081,734 3 8	
Deduct Increase		48,004 3 10	
Decrease on the Quarter		534,719 19 10	

efficiency of the police system in the course of discussion on the

[illegible]

the colony any length of time could have failed to get past the difficulties and disadvantages under which Presbytery had labored on account of the differences that had existed among men, and the reliance on the majority in some cases. He had now much pleasure to see the people of the different sections of the Presbyterian Church willing to unite for the support of the ordinance of union, and to see the various churches of the colony people had been deterred from joining a Church, the adherents of which had been constantly relying among themselves, and many had been driven from the fold of the Church. He was glad to see that the union was endorsed to them by many ties, being the Church their fathers, and had ceased to belong to any Church. This was the greatest evil to be deplored as arising from the division of the colony, and he was glad to see a new basis had been agreed upon there would be no difficulty in arriving at a union. If the present opposition be neglected it would be impossible to say when an amicable union could be effected. He was glad to see that the union was desired by Presbyterians throughout the colony for time.

Mr. W. KING (elder) very cordially seconded the remarks, and hoped that his brethren would be ready to unite, and that the union would be effected. He was glad to see that upon by all congregations who had yet met to consider

[illegible]

or that had sold or done in the past, or what this Church had done or left undone, but whether the form of a new and a better Presbyterian Church would be more uplifting and more effective in the future, and prove a blessing to our adopted country, he feared, too prevalent a disposition to look back to the old and to the past. Free Churches were good, and a gift to the country, but they were not others, took in giving United Presbyterianism a name in the colony—schismatic though he was. He was concerned with the future, and he considered the duty of all Presbyterians to be united. They were all united upon a common principle and a Union at present established by the ties of the voluntary tie, the Free Church tie, as there could be no stronger protest against their endowments. State-aid was virtually done away except during the lifetime of individuals now receiving State-aid could be continued against their objection. He sincerely hoped this Union could speedily place, that Church of Scotland, Free Churches, United Presbyterianism would all merge, and establish a new and better hope, and a new and better fitted for the colony. Let a Church be established that would attract, and not repel, all that might of the country, whether English, Irish, Scotch, or American.

have his name inscribed on that first roll which will affirm the union of the Presbyterian Church of Australia (Cbeers.)

Mr. J. L. LOWRIE, having addressed a few remarks in support of the resolution, it was put and agreed unanimously.

Mr. J. JOHNSON moved, "That the great principle proposed Union being provided for in the basis of the confederation, that subordinate arrangements should be submitted to the guidance and sanction of the great Head of the Church to be disposed of by Conference and by the united body." To this some allusion was made, and little tenets of our sect were sprung up, and the subject was not brought to a close; but it must be very evident that if such three contracting bodies were to hold up their distinct claims, they would approach each other on dogmatics of intolerance, rather than union there would be winking and estrangement. Controversy seldom runs in union, but generally in the confirmation of prejudice and the embittered feelings, and the relations previously formed.

Mr. JOHNSON then asked, "What would be the quarrel with our brethren on matters of mere detail? The great principles on which they agreed were more numerous than the points of difference. Unity of sentiment on major points was important, and the minor points on which they differed were of less importance."

It would not be demanded in forming a Union. In answer to that might be held our representative would not have been elected to the Union if he had not been in our cause. No Church could mix into such a Union less hesitation than this. He held it to be a triumph of principles of their Church. They were not up to the standard of the principles of the Church they had held for fifty years. The advance of liberal principles had so operated upon other Churches that, gradually in practice, if not in the heart, they had been brought to the same level. A Union was important to us as to many others, and it would be carried out in a spirit of sincerity and Christian charity.

Mr. J. H. GOODE seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. H. GOODE had no fear of the results of a Union if carried into effect. To those later who he was put to conceive such a basis might well be laid out, and seeing the subordinate arrangements. Under the guidance of the Lord, and the aid of the Holy Spirit, overcome the difficulties and obstacles yet to be confronted, for God had never left the Church without aid.

The resolution was put, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. J. McNAUGHTON (elder) moved: "That this congregation desire to offer up its prayers to Almighty

that He would shed plentifully of His grace on all who should take part in the remaining negotiations for giving to them the spirit of power and of love, and of a sound mind, and that He would bless their counsels in forming of a Church which may "display a banner of truth," give itself earnestly to the Lord's work, and side with "other Churches of Christ, and in fellowship with all who are united to Him by the Holy Spirit with them, prove a blessing in the land."

Mr. W. W. DOUGLAS (called) seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. M. KINLAY moved, and Mr. J. M. BUTTER seconded the resolution "That the foregoing resolution published in the daily papers and in the *Presbyterian Messenger* be adopted."

Agreed to unanimously.

The Rev. Chairman dismissed the meeting with benediction.

THE BREAKWATER AT WOOLONGONG

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR:—Our unfortunate breakwater is again at a standstill, and unfortunately we have a silent member in the Assembly, who never opened his mouth in the House.

Will you lend your powerful aid?

Report says the cause of it is, Mr. Moriarty has been most ridiculous calculations respecting the original cost consequently the work is to be done at 4s. per day.

Yours obediently,

A LOOKER-ON

Wollongong, 19th October.

DRAWN OF A VALUABLE HORSE.—On Wednesday last, entire horse Blenheim, the property of Mr. T. Stewart, of Kirriemuir, was being brought into town from that place at night, he was taken with the gripes, and although every effort was made to get him to the hospital, he died this evening, in the stable of the Doncaster Hotel. Blenheim was a beautiful animal, and his demise will be sorely felt by the town, as he was the best and the surrounding districts believe Blenheim was imported from the native country by the late Mr. James G. Stratheden Esq.

IMPROVED MANNER OF BRUSHING THE THICKY RIVER.—The president of the *Armidale Express* writes as follows:—I have just got up round for another washing was on the other day a very large quantity of brush was used and chert, a bunch and barrow were increased, and moreover, five men were taken in one day so, under process, would have accomplished a work.

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Full particulars on
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Large plan and list
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TITLE—unquestionable
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